ARTICLES OF A TREATY CONCLUDED AT HOPEWELL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHICKASAW NATION, JUNE 10, 1786.

From the Archives of the Department of State

Princles of a treaty concluded at Aspensell on the thouse rear boncea oldo four between Benjamin Hawking androw Tukous and Joraph Martin formers blomes of the United States of americas of the one part and L'imingo had warrior and first minister of the Chickasaus Mation Mingatufika one of the Cading Chief, and datopora frist beloved man of this said Pation formit of the other partie The forming donors blanchotonteare of his United Sales of americas give peaces to the Checkan and Antions and received Thom mito the favour and protection of the said states on the following constitions. Article the 1.10 of the Chickaraes nations shall water ale the brisances citizines of the United Hales to their antire libertes if and there be in the checkasaw Plations .- They shall also restore all the Magros and at other proberty taken during this later war from the Cityung it any there be in the Checkasan Mation to such bers n and at such time and blaces as the commissioners of the lended hatis of america stale appoint. Article the and the fammificances beam bother for

the Chickarain do hirolos actinom ledge the trebor and the towns of the frute war Ration to be warder the protections of the United States of america and of no other Consider whoover allotted to the Chickaran Plation to his and hunt one within the timets of the limited take of amorea is and hale be the following Birt. Beginning on the ringe that divides the the waters uning into the Cumbulando from those zining into the Termofree at a point in a line to be zum North East which Itale This Tumofee at the Mouth of Duck own Thomas riming wasterly along the vais ridge the it stall Trike the Ohio, There down the Southann banks thereof to the Milipipio, Honor down the some to the floritarionico or Matarios distrect Thomas along the raid line on the lines of of the district Eastwardly as for as The Chustasaws clasinis and lind and fundo on, the 29th of november on thousand Isvan homorid and eighty foro. - Theres The vaid boundary costwardly shall be The land, allotted to the Chockaws and Churc Thus to live and front on, and the lands at present in the population of the fracks Jaring and morning for the astables h = mont of a trading pool a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower part

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Article Flath

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Article the 5th

residence among them or who shall take refuse in their station shall comment a refuse in their station shall comment a restory or anunder or other copietal crime on any citizens of the United States or person amount their protection, The Tribe to season such such of and be down to action on the nation shall be down to action to the nation of the survivies amonding to the ordinance of the United States in Jugach aformabled: provided that the permishment what not be greater than if the robbers or murder or other capital crime had been committed by a citizen on a Citizen.

Article the the I ones citizen of the United Ales of america or person under their pro tution shall commit a robbery or murder or other capital crime on any Indian such offender or offenders shake be priviled in the same manner as if the robbing or onwider or other Capi atal craine has been committed on a cetizen of the United States of amorica. and the punishment shall be in bee : sonce of some of the Chickesaws if any with attend at the time and place, and that they may have an appointmile so to do due notion if practicable of such intended puris homest shall be sant to Article The The.

It is immorant the simishim of the immorant in motor the Salar of relations is imjust and shall not the practice on either sides exact where there is a manifest violation of the Treaty: and them it shall be preceded from by a demand of justin and if refus.

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citizens or superious on the bart of the citizens or Infiners. The United Lates in Congrafo aframbles shall have the sole must exclusive right of regulating the Trade with the Indians and managing all their affairs in such marmer as they think proper .

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Article the 10th.

The said Indians shall give notice to
the citizens of the United States of America,
of any designs which they may know in
suspect to be formed in any mightoning
Tribes or by any boisons whosoewer against
the peace Trade or interest of the united State
of America.

Swind and the peace given by the limited shalls of America and friends hip mestablish a between the said Thates on the One parts and the Checkerson Nation on the other parts

shall be inwarrate: and the Contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maritain the beaus given as aforesaid and friend ship roostablished . -In Whitely of all and away Thing harain contamed between the vaid Thates and Checkasawe He their emdor weetlow farm missionare by Victor of our full powers have signed this define - two Treate and have caused our scale to be homesto affered Done at Kopulls on the Thooward this 10th day of farmary in the year of our lords One housand sow homo and and eighty six .-Bomanin Hawhins Lioningo of many And w fickens Mingatufika marks Cos Martin datopoia his Witness. Homeh Tames Cale Govern Interpreter H. Blown Am Harrand Jam! Taylor

Articles of treaty concluded at Hope B. Hawking to of the Chichafaw Nation - --

Form of a proclimation - Record.
August 26.1790 - page 26

By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America,

PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly necessary to warn the citizens of the United States against a violation of e Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eight day of Ne ember, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days I anuary, one thousand fever hundred and e. hty-fix, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an and, entitled "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by these prefents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themselves according to the treaties and act aforefaid, as they will answer the contrary at their perila diw about of seedors of and answer the

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the United States, in the City of New-York, the Twenty-fixth Day of August, in the Year of our Lora One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the UNITED STATES.

APM (Signed)

. modern sederated and By the Prefident,

T. JEFFERSON. (Signed)

Horn of a proclamation + August 26. 1790

By the President of the United States of America,

is understood that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practifed on either fide, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostingies.

liswood is ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and compart of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or operations on the part of the citizens or Indians, the Un States in Congress affembled shall have the fole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in fuch manner as they think proper

-DIG SIDING ARTICLE X:

UNTIL the pleasu of Congress be known, reipeding the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Gerokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated to NEW-YORK, the cott in same

ARTICLE XI.

THE faid Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States, of any defigns which they may know or afpect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest f the United States.

THAT the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States respecting their interests, they shall have the right to fend a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE hatchet shall be forever burned and the peace given by the United States, and friends or re-established between the faid States on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use the utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given a aforesaid, and friendship reestablished.

IN WITNESS of al, and every thing herein determined, between the Unted States of America, and all the Cherokees, We, beir underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers have signed this Definitive Treaty, and base caused our seals to be hereunto affixed .-Dong at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this twenty-eighth of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven undred and eighty-five.

(Signed)

T. JEFFERSON.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, ANDREW PICKENS, JOSEPH MARTIN, LACHLAN MINTOSH, And by thirty-feven Head-Men of the Cherokee nation.

Proclamations of the Presi Dent of the United States requiring an observance of the Indian Treaties. ifoned the 14th & 26th of August 1790.

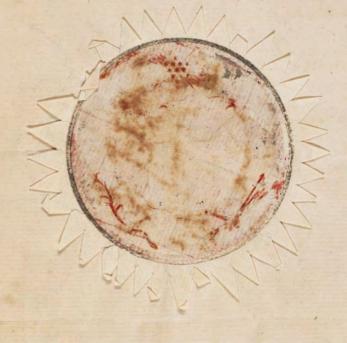
ANOTHER OF DE CHARLES

By the President of the United States of America. A Troclamation:

Moreous it hash born represented to me that fames Fallon is levying an anneal force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Hentucky, disturbs the public prace, and sets at defiance the treaties of the United States with the Indian tribes, the act of Congress, intitutes "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes", and may proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty sixth days of August last, founded thereon: and it is my earnest desire, that those who have incautiously associated themselves with the said James Sallon, may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publish this proclamation, hereby declaring that all persons violating the treaties and act aforesaid, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

And I do morrover require all officers of the United States,

And I do morrover require all officers of the United States, whom it may concern, to use their best exertions to bring to justice any persons offending in the premises.



In Irstimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to the these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Phila-delphia, the Mineteenth & day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven

hundred

hundred and ninety one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth. By the Prendent Militense it the de line lette the ned of Congress redirite the delte of the last well interess with the delice little and the finder from the factories of the of and deep the factories increational, soprated the color with the will from a Charle way to . at you a first the principal with the about of or of the law. which the many was a first of the many the many the second of the second The first of the forming. The Indiana feeling to their consisted deal of the United States late affect the the president they

of the United States requiring an observance of his Proclamations of aug! 14. & 26th 1790-issued the 19. march 1791, Rec. p. 3

ARTICLES of a TREATY,

Concluded at HOPEWELL, on the Keowee, near Seneca old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, COMMISSI-ONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States of America of the one part, and Piomingo, HEAD WARRIOR and FIRST MINISTER of the Chickafaw Nation, Mingatushka, one of the leading Chiefs, and Latopoia, first beloved Man of the said Nation, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of all the Chickasaws of the other Part.

H E commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to the Chickasaw nation, and receive them into the favour and protection of the said states, on the following conditions.

Article 1. The commissioners plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation.—They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens; if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

Art. 2. The commissioners plenipotentiary of the Chickasaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever.

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz.

Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run north east, which shall strike the Tennessee, at the mouth of Duck river; thence running westerly along the said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern banks thereof, to the Mississippi; thence down the same, to the Choctaw line or Natches district; thence along the said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed, and lived and hunted on, the twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Thence the said boundary eastwardly, shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks; saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Muscle Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo, in circle, the diameter of which, shall be five miles on the river, which post, and the lands annexed thereto, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

Art. 4. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Chichasaws to live and hunt on, such person shall forseit the protection of the United States of America, and the Chickasaws may punish him or not as they please.

Art. 5. If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take resuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled: Provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

Art. 6. If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders, shall be punished in the same manner, as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws, if any will attend at the time and place and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of such intented punishment, shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

Art. 7. It is understood, that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation is unjust, and shall not be practifed on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

Art. 8. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their assairs in such manner as they think proper.

Art. 9. Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Chickasaws to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

Art. 10. The faid Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

Art. 11. The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and the Chickasaw nation on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein contained, between the faid flates and Chickasaws, We, their underwritten commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have figned this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed. DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L.S.)
AND. PICKENS (L.S.)
JOS. MARTIN, (L.S.)
his
PIOMINGO,
mark.
his
MINGATUSHKA,
mark.
his
LATOPOIA,
mark.

Witnefs. WM. BLOUNT,
WM. HAZZARD.
SAM. TAYLOR,
JAMES COLE, Sworn Interpreter.

ARTICLES of a TREATY,

Concluded at HOPEWELL, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, COMMIS-SIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States of America of the one part; and Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacoha, Yockahoopoie, leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo, Mingohoopoie, leading Chief of Haskooqua, Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congetoo, Pooshemastubie, Gorget Captain of Senayazo, and thirteen small Medal Chiefs of the first Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, of all the Choctaw Nation of the other part.

HE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the

following conditions:

Art. 1. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Chocaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chocataw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

Art. 2. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes are the first order.

Art. 2. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians, to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America,

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands, hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the